BUNDAY, Per Tear..... 2 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Tear..... 8 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month WHEKLY, For Year Foreign Countries added.

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The species of tyranny known as Davenportism is not only undemocratic but it is contrary to the spirit of American institutions. It is repugnant to the maintenance of popular rights. It is a centralizing device for removing from the hands of the people of each constituency all control over their own elections, and remitting such control to Washington. The odious and discredited Force bill was the natural outcome of DAVENPORT legislation. It was a logical but audscious attempt to minimize the power of the people, and to correspondingly exalt the influence and authority of a Republican Federal administration in Wash ington, and of successive Republican administrations there.

Besides this, the DAVENPORT system of election buildozing is a useless waste of the people's money for no valid or satisfactory purpose. Take, in illustration of this, the contest of 1890 in this city, which was supervised by DAVENPORT and his three-by-nine followers, picked up for the pecasion in odd nooks and corners of the town and vicinity. The pay of these Marshals and Supervisors for that election appears to have been \$200,076. What were the results? There were in the whole United States during the year succeeding. forty-six convictions for violating the electoral law. The one item of fees for the Supervisors was \$757,105. Each conviction, erefore, cost \$16,500, exclusive of court and counsel expenses and necessary disbursements. The fact of the matter is that the whole

system is a fraud from beginning to end. It provides, at the public expense, a means of livelihood without work to certain political adventurers, who are loth to let go of their blennial source of revenue. Nothing is further from their thoughts than any protection of the franchise from the tains of fraud or criminality. They are perfectly satisfied to have crimes against fair elections continue, to connive at them, and even to act as agents for carrying them forward, for a consideration. But to retain their claim to fees and allowances they must make some pretext of activity, and the victims of this self-protecting diligence are the innocent and sometimes unsophis ticated electors who are huddled into DAVERGORY'S Iron Cage, only to be dis-charged without trial or redress after the election is over.

The Democratic House of Representatives performed its plain duty to the people in repealing the DAVENPORT election laws. and the Democratic Senate should not adourn until it has passed the repeal and sent it to the President to sign. Blot out from the statutes this oppressive, undemo eratic and useless instrument of political buildoning and blackmailing!

About Elections and Voters

We are very highly gratified to know that the municipal authorities are doing all that can be done to prevent fraudulent practices in the elections. District Attorney NICOLE tendent Byrns has given him the aid of an expert body of police; the Grand Jury has brought in indictments against all persons charged with false registration, or with abetting it; warrants for the arrest of these persons are in the hands of the officers of the law; and it has been made evident by the action of the Court of General Sessions in cases before it, that there is to be no trifling with offenders against the election laws of New York.

Good for the municipal authorities! Good for local politics!

All the men who are parties to fraud in the elections, either at the registration offices or at the polls, deserve to be, and we trust will be, subjected to the severest penalty that is provided by law for the ffence. They are worse than ordinary felons. They are public enemies. They are enemies of the State, conspirators against the Government, traitors to the country. We trust that every one of them will be arrested and punished in a way that will prevent him from ever repeating his crime, and that will serve as a warning to other men of the kind. They must not be tolerated in New York. Some of our Republican and Mugwump

contemporaries are trying to raise a hullabaloo because the "naturalization machine" is very active here at this time, as active as it always is before elections. We are glad to know of the activity of this machine. It is a lawful and a glorious machine. It is one of the greatest and best pieces of American political mechanism that ever were constructed. It transforms aliens into Americans. The Mugwumps do not like it. They complain that a multitude of Italians, Jews, and other foreigners are hurrying to get out their naturalization papers in order that they may vote at the coming elections, and thus may exercise the grandest of all the rights of American citizenship. We are glad to hear it. We desire that every foreigner who has come to this country with the intention of staying in it, and who is duly qualified for naturalization, whether he an Italian, a German, a Jew, a Slav, or an Irishman, shall become an American citizen just as soon as he can be such according to law. We urge all unnaturalized foreigners living among us to apply for their first papers the very day they are entitled to them, and to be surthat they do not neglect to take out their final papers as soon as the court is empowered to lasue them. If they do not want to become American citizens, we do not want them to stay in the United States. No allen hordes in this country! Patriotle cit-

What is this "naturalization machine." the workings of which are disliked by the Mugwumps? It consists of the courts established by law, Federal courts and State courts. These courts examine the applicants for papers of naturalization, ascertain their qualifications for citizenship, and team the namers to those of them who are rations. Besides, the efficient work done

'awfully entitled thereto. Do the Mugwumps suppose that the Judges of these courts are gullty of connivance with fraud, or that they fail to perform the duty of examining the aliens who seek to become citizens, or that they assume the authority of raising to the dignity of citizenship men who, for any cause, are precluded therefrom? If they do not, why their rag against the great American transformatory 'unturalization machine"?

Of course there are more applicants for papers of citizenship in the weeks just before an election than at other times of the year The approach of an election stimulates the popular interest in politics, and leads unpaturalized persons to desire that they may be able to enjoy such rights as are enjoyed by other persons. The unnaturalized Italian, Jow, or German sees then that other Italians, Jews, and Germans can vote when he cannot, and he is very properly anxious to adopt the course through which he will be able to stand on a political level with them. Thus our foreign-born people are Americanized; thus they become imbued with patriotism. There is a world of good work done in this line by the "ward workers" and the political clubs of both parties—a thousand thanks to them. They 'bring out the voters'-that is good. They urge men who are not voters to secure the right to vote, and thus they render the best of service to their country-praise be to them.

We want no illegal registration, no fraudulent voting, no cheating at the polls. We desire the exemplary punishment of these crimes in every case in which they are perpetrated. At the same time, we are desirous that the "naturalization machine" shall continue to run steadily at all times in accordance with the laws enacted for the regulation of its operations.

Let all citizens vote at every election Let all residents who are not yet fully naturalized make haste to secure their papers of citizenship, so that they also may vote, and thus exercise their proper influence in the politics of their adopted country. Let us all defend the free institutions of the United States.

For Judges in This City.

Four judicial offices are to be filled by the vote of the citizens of New York city this ear: a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, a Surrogate, and two City Court Judges. For the first named of these judicial posts, the Democratic Convention, actuated by a sense of regard for a venerable party tradition, that Judges of courts of record should be renominated, and sustained in this view of the case by the absence of any other competing aspirant, put up the Hon. MILES BEACH, who was elected to this post in 1879, and will be reëlected presently to a second term, which will terminate when the constitutional disqualification against Judges holding office after reaching the age of seventy makes necessary the election of his successor.

JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, the Demogratic candidate for Surrogate, is a prominent and representative New York lawyer in active and lucrative professional practice. His services to the Democracy, judicious and continuous, have not been in the line of officeholding, though he was for three years President of the Board of Aldermen, and performed the duties devolving upon him as a member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment with sagacity, consistency, and public spirit. One of the Democratic nominees for Judge

of the City Court, JAMES M. FITZSIMONS, is now on the bench of that tribunal, having been elected in 1879. Before being a Judge he was an Alderman, and it is a somewhat anusual fact that all four Democratic candidates for judicial honors in New York this year have had some previous experience in executive or legislative office. Mr. FITZ smons hails, as do a majority of our Judges. from an up-town district, but his Democratic colleague on the ticket for the other vacancy on the bench of this court, Lewis J. Conlan, is a down-town Democrat. Home rule and equal representation of all constituencies is one of the cherished principles of Tammany, and to this fact, in part, is due the selection of Mr. Coxt. He was elected as an Assemblyman in 1885. and his qualifications for the place to which he has been nominated are deemed to be many and weighty by his down-town friends. The City Court is not important as an original fountain-head of jurisprudence, but it disposes in a year of many cases of grave interest to litigants; and a capable and alert Judge can do the people valuable service here, as was shown by Judge McADAM, who was afterward promoted to the Superior Court.

All four Democratic candidates for judicial office on the county ticket will be elected, of course, and by big majorities. No appeal for extraneous support is necessary in the case of either. But all voters are interested in the candidates they intend to vote for, and the scrutiny invited in these cases proves anew the wisdom of the Democratic leaders in choosing candidates whose selection is an assurance of success. and whose qualifications reflect credit upon the Democracy.

Trees on Public Lands.

The House of Representatives has be fore it a bill designed "to protect public forest reservations." The tracts specially in view are the seventeen set apart under the act of March 3, 1891, and aggregating more than 17,000,000 acres. These tracts include not only some of the finest timber in this country, but some of the most picturesque and majestic landscape scenery. It has been found that the existing means of protecting them from depredation are inadequate. and also that permits to cut timber on them may lawfully be issued without com-

pensation to the Government. Commissioner Bowers of the General Land Office, in a recent letter approving the needing bill, declares that the great forest reservations are really no more protected than any other public lands. "Information comes almost daily, showing continued trespassing and depredating within the reserves, committed by lumbermen, prospectors, sheep herders, and others, and forest fires caused by the careless and vicious, resulting in irreparable damage, especially those started by sheepherders in the mountain districts in the fall to create new pasturage for the following season." Secretary Noble had previously called attention to the lack of

means for carrying out the act of 1891. How, then, can the needed protection be secured? The pending bill authorizes the Secretary of War to make such details of troops for the purpose as the Secretary of the Interior may require. That these details would be the most economical and efficient mode of furnishing protection there can be no doubt. The alternative method would be to engage a special force of keepers or constables, but the troops can furnish organized and disciplined men under competent officers without additional pay or | 133,056,116 tons. Taken together, these esti-

for years in the Yellowstone, Yosemita, Grant, and Sequois national parks is the best testimonial to the value of military guards in preserving order and protecting

the forests from destruction. Two questions, however, may arise as to this plan. The troops have other duties to perform, and might not easily supply de tachments to so many additional forest reserves, or for even fifteen, excluding Afoguak Island in Alaska and the Yel lowstone reserve, which latter can be taken care of by the present park guard. Perhaps the difficulty might be met by em ploying infantry as well as the cavalry hitherto exclusively used for the purpose nounting the detachments of the former Perhaps, also, cavalry enough might be spared, since, with proper encampments on the reservations, they would be nearly as available there as in the forts, for a call to duty elsewhere.

But the bill carries no appropriation for barracks and other accommodations for the troops thus to be detailed, or for executing its other provisious. Again, it pro vides no penalties for intruding upon the forest reservations without authority. It is true that there are genpenalties for depredations upon public timber, but special penalties might themselves act as a deterrent and protection. One of the greatest troubles experi enced by the troops in charge of the Yellowstone Park has been the lack of a proper code of laws for it. An important feature of the pending bill.

and the only one which seems to have aroused opposition, allows the Secretary to sell timber on these great forest res ervations to the highest bidder, on sealed proposals, for not less than the duly appraised value. Several members of the House protested against any cutting of trees on the reservations, even in order to bring a revenue to the Government. Mr. McRaz, however, urged that the law of 1891 allows the Interior Department to issue free permits for cutting timber when its use is a public necessity to the re gion. He displayed permits that had been issued to more than fifty persons and corporations. His point was that the Secretary now had no authority to sell surplus timber, but had authority to give it away. The Interior Department has long believed that the Government ought to reelve compensation for such timber permits The theory of the present act is that these eservations are not intended for parks, but for forest preservation, with a view, also, to protecting the water sources, which are nore or less dependent on the forests. Hence it is held that the forest cover can be perfectly protected, although with a thinning here and there, which should be done under proper regulations, and would even help to perpetuate the forests. The basis of the permit system is that it might be a hardship upon the neighboring settlers if areas as vast as those now set spart should be wholly shut off from furnishing timber for domestic use or manufactures, thus forcing them to haul it from long distance.

MR. McRae holds that the bill does not create new facilities for decreasing the timber on the reserves, but only substitutes sales for gratuitous permits, the measure expressly abolishing the latter. If also it s true that, as has been estimated, "the Government can realize from \$250,000 to \$500,000 annually from this surplus and useless timber," it would justify an appropriation for the needs of the troops. But any inroads on the forest cover, even under Government regulation, must be jealously watched, and care taken that they do no injury to the reservations.

The Phosphate Industry.

We find in a special report of the Commissioner of Labor the latest statistics relating to the phosphate industry of the United States. The report not only shows the actual output of our phosphate mines, but estimates the period during which the industry may be expected to continue.

Mr. CARROLL D. WRIGHT, the Commissioner of Labor, points out in his introducion that the value of the covery o phosphates, from an agricultural viewpoint, cannot be overrated. Previously to 1841. the principal commercial fertilizer had been bone dust, but, in the year named. guano was introduced from the Chinchs Islands of Peru, and, owing to the greater solubility of this commodity, the demand for it rapidly increased. As time went on. however, the inadequate and rapidly de creasing supply of guano and bone dust led to the active development of the phosphate industry in South Carolina in 1867, and in Florida some twenty-one years later. In 1891, the last year for which statistics are complete, the quantity of phosphate produced in the United States was 757,133 tons. much the larger portion of which came from South Carolina, where, at present, the mines are most vigorously worked. The next largest producer of the fertilizer is France, which, in the year named, was credited with 400,000 tons, after which should be placed Belgium with 200,000. The entire output of the world in 1891, outside of the United States, was 830,000 tons.

The home consumption of the fertilizer takes place chiefly in the Southern, Eastern, and Western States. It is conspicuously in demand for the cotton crop of the South, for the fruit and vegetable crops of the East, and for the grain crops of the West. As regards the situation of the principal deposits, we learn that there are in South Carolina twenty-three land mines and seven river mines; that there is one land mine in North Carolina, while there are no fewer than eighty-eight land mines and eighteen river mines in Florida. The number of acres controlled for mining purposes in Fiorida is 179,848; in North Carolina, 2,500, and in South Carolina 69,790, or a total of 252,138 acres. The total capital invested in plant in Florida is \$2,140,582, and in land, \$11,346,067; in North Carolina the plant is represented by \$2,000 and the land by \$100,000; in South Carolina the plant is worth \$2,563,200 and the land \$2,920,000. The total average number of employees engaged in the production of phosphates is 9,175, but this does not include all the labor in one mine or the skilled labor in two mines, the facts in relation to which are not reported. The total amount of money expended for labor was \$2,473,615, and the average earnings of a miner amounted to \$270 per annum.

We are assured that great pains has been taken by the Department of Labor to collect trustworthy information as to the amount of phosphates which may reasonably be expected to be delivered hereafter from the mines. The quantity in sight in South Carolina is computed at 14,000,000 tons; in this State, the industry, at the present rate of production, will extend over twenty-eight years from 1891. The quantity of phosphate visible in North Carolina, Georgia, and other States is put down at 1,000,000 tons, while Florida is credited with the enormous quantity of

phosphate in sight, and enable us to measure the future opportunities for the employment of labor in this industry.

Where We Are At.

By the same mail from Washington have two interesting public documents. One of these papers is a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in re-

sponse to a resolution of the Senate re questing information as to the danger of a deficiency in the revenues of the Government for the current year. This communication concludes thus: "A simple calculation will show that with the smi working balance now in the Treasury, and which has been decreasing in varied ratios for several years should there be no improvement in the receipts of the

revenues for the remaining three-quarters of the pres

ent fiscal year, and no legislative reduction of expendi

ures, there may be contemplated a deficit at the end of the year of \$50,000,000 in the revenues, and eve \$80,000,000 with reference to the estimates." The other interesting public document to which we refer is a bill introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. WIL-

LIAM COGSWELL of Salem, Mass. It relates to the Ocneria dispar. Now everybody may not know what the Ocneria dispar is. The ordinary reader may be in the position of the man who, seeing a lecture advertised on the Age of PERICLES, asked "What are pericles?" But in order that no one should remain in ignorance as to the Ocneria dispar. Mr. Cogswell tells the common herd that it is the Gypsy moth; and that, as to the Commonwealth of Massa chusetts, it is " in her midst."

Mr. Cogswell, therefore, desires the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress as sembled, to enact as follows:

"That the sum of one bundred thousand dollars b and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any min the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to e the Secretary of Agriculture to cause to be extermi nated from the States and Territories of the United States the Ocneria dispar or Gypsy moth, an insect pest which has found lodgment in the territory of the United States in the State of Massachusetts."

A deficit of fifty millions of dollars in sight, an income tax threatened, and a serious proposition to spend a hundred thousand dollars because the Gypsy moth has been seen at Salem!

Let the name of Gypsy Moth Cogswell be added to the list of Eminent Statesmen of the Present Day!

R is our judyment that the repeal bill will be present at Washington before the first of November. -Sun, Sept. 24, 1898. Since the thing is to be done, won't the Senate kindly hurry up a little, so that everybod; may understand that THE SUN is a sure enough

THE SUN for once finds fault with Senator Hill. His fault, of course, is that he has been outlining a rational tariff intead of the absurd tariff which flie Sus wants to see Groves Clevelsky make a fool of himself by recommending.—Nee Sulvird Evency Journal.

In other words, Mr. CLEVELAND is advised by this organ of Massachusetts thought, that he ought to repudiate the platform on which he was elected, and betray the confidence of the party whose suffrages made him President!

A woman again. We learn that the prompter of the recent revolution in the of Guatemala, through which a dictatorship has been set up, was an amoitious woman, the American wife of Gen. Bankros, a lady whose name is not un known in New York. The enemies of Banmos in Guatemala declare that it was she who induced him to proclaim himself dictator, and who is the author of the arbitrary policy under which the country is ruled at this time, and under which the Deputies are kept in prison, and the army is held ready for action, and suspected persons are banished, and the people are compelled to keep as quiet as they can. The enemies of Bannios say that he has neither the pluck nor the brains needed for a dictator, and that he is merely the tool of the determined American woman whom he

She may yet rue the day in which she con ceived the dictatorship. The anti-Barmos Guatemalians are aroused against her. They denounce her in whispers. They condemn her in placards which are stuck up in the night time on the dead walls and fonces of the city of Guatemala la Nueva. They get out circulars which are surreptitiously printed and secretly distributed, in which she is char cterized as an "American interloper." There is no doubt that she is in danger. If the Constitutionalists who are lurking around the capital and on the Salvadorian frontier. thily preparing to take the field against the dictatorship, shall overthrow Bannios, we cannot say that she will not suffer as hard a lot as she has been charged with inflicting upon others. We are surprised at her course Americans ought to be the champions of democratic freedom and republican institutions

Woman Suffrage Unconstitutional in Michigan.

The Supreme Court of the State of Michigan has decided unanimously that the act of the Legislature conferring municipal suffrage on women is unconstitutional. The argument upon which this decision is reached is that the qualifications of electors must be uniform throughout the State, and that wherever the Constitution has prescribed these they cannot be added to or taken from by the Legislature. As the Constitution provides that only male citizens are entitled to vote, the court holds that the Legislature does not contain power to confer the elective franchise upon other persons. This, it is maintained, can be done only by an amendment to the Constitution itself.

by an amendment to the Constitution itself.

This is the logic upon which Congressional suffrage has been denied to women when sought under like cover. There is no novelty in either the argument or the conclusion reached by the Supreme Court of Michigan. Courts have been uniformly disposed to maintain that constitutions are exclusive. That is to say, the Federal Government possesses no powers except those which are distinctly and explicitly conveyed to it by the Constitution agreed to in behalf of the States, and, by analogy, that he citizen can acquire political privileges except within the express letter of a constitution. Failure to deny privileges to special categories of citizens is not held to be equivalent to an assumption on statutory grant by such categories of citizens is not held to be equivalent to an assumption on statutory grant by such categories of citizens.

The decision of the Supreme Court of Michigan is in line with constitutional precedents throughout the country. There is only one direct and authoritative method by which suffrage may be extended beyond its present confines. That method is by the submission of constitutional amendments to the electorate of the State. This has not been done in Michigan, and it must be done before women can acquire municipal suffrage.

The unconstitutionality of this law was positively affirmed, even at the time of its passage, and it was intimated, with apparent justification, that some of the promoters of the law were wiffully tricky in professing to give women a privilege they knew could not he acquired in the manner in which it was profiered. This is the logic upon which Congressional

As to Railroad Accidents,

To the Entrop of The Sun-Nir. As a preventive of rear-end collisions on railroad tracks, why don't the reads adopt a calcium light to be attached to the rear of each train, said light to be so arranged as to its burner that it may be extended ten feet above the ca when needed and the light turned on ! Such a light would be seen for more than a mile back or forward and be a warning signal to approaching trains. It yould occupy only a small space and could be moved from one car to another.

For head collisions why not put across the front of the locomotive, just below the large cross-bar, a drag brake wide enough when lot fall to catch in the ground on both sides of the track? Such a brake, shaped engine, and, when dropped, would do the work much better than butting into another frain. It would, nine times out of fen, throw the lecomostives and possibly derail the laggage and mail care, but there would be no more telescoping, nor would there he the crash two trains at speed. Some day we may have beaviand after coaches, but we are increasing speed all the time, and collisions are bound to occur. Even where a collision did not occur, and it was necessary to stop a ocomotive suddenly, this drag brake would do it an minimize the wreck. What does Tue Sue think of it.

Washington D Q. W.J.L. mates show a total of 148,056,416 tons of

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

King Hambert and the Prace of Europe

FLORENCE, Oct. 18. - Once more the King of Italy has spoken the right word at the right lime and thereby done not his own country alone, but Europe in general, a service fo which it is not in the least likely that anybody will be intelligently grateful to him. That, nowaver, is a matter of course, merely to be mentioned and not dwelt upon. For weeks past, and especially since the long-current rumors of the visit to be paid by the Russian eet to the French at the great Mediterranean naval station of Toulon, crystallized certainty, the air has been thick over Berlin, Paris, and Rome with wars and rumors of wars, imminent and impending between the two most powerful nations of the Latin race. From the tone of even the most respectable newspapers in france, it might almost have been inferred that the assertion by Russia of her right to keep a squadron if she pleases in the Mediterranean, was regarded by the Italian Gov. ernment and people as such a direct menac if not to the independence of Italy, at least to the importance of Italy as a Mediterranea. power, that it ought to be met by a declaration of war, not against Russia, but against France, as being the wicked ally by whom

Russia had been invited and inveigled into

this step.

Of course, it would be difficult to point ou any reason why Russia should be denied the right to keep a naval force in the Mediterranean, which would not equally apply to the United States of America. And it would not be easy to show why Russia should have any more interest than the United States in diminishing the importance or threatening the independence of Italy. As a matter of fact, neither the Government nor the people of Italy have ever shown any feeling of hostility to Russia. On the contrary, one of the weak points of the existing Triple Alliance, so far as public opinion in Italy is concerned, has always been the fact, which cannot be ques tioned, that the Triple Alliance involves some thing like an unfriendly attitude toward Russia for the benefit of Austria. The Italians have accepted Austria as an ally at the instigation of Germany, but they do not love Austria, and a very great proportion probably a majority of the public men as well as of the people of Italy-regard a conflict at some future day between Italy and Austria, for the "redemption" of the Italian provinces of Austria, as a thing inevitable and even to be desired. If such a conflict eve comes off. Russia must, of course, be regarded with cordinlity by the Italians, and the sympathies of Russia be sought by them. Why, then, should Italy be thrown into a fer

ment of indignation by the appearance of a Russian fleet at Toulon? No conceivable excuse for assuming this to be the fact has been given at any time, either by the diplomacy or by the press of Italy. All the excitement in France over the subject was really of French, and not of Italian origin. The Triple Alliance, of which Italy is a member, is regarded, not unreasonably, i France as a standing menace to the French republic and a solid guarantee of the retention by Germany of Alsace and Lorraine. To counterbalance the Triple Alliance by a Franco Russian alliance has therefore been for years the dream and the desire of the French. It was to further this desire and make a reality of this dream that the French fleet, a couple of years ago, was sent to visit Cronstadt. It was with the same motives that the appearance last year of a Russian Grand Duke at Nanc; on a pligrimage to the home of Joan of Arc. was bailed all over France as an event of national importance. And with the same motives a certain portion of the French press and public seem to have persuaded themselves that the appearance of the Russian flee at Toulon would excite the sovereigns of the Triple Alliance into precipitating the long-expected great European war, before France and Russia could effectually and thoroughly consolidate their colossal military and naval strength for the gigantic struggle. How could such a war be precipitated most advantageously to the Triple Alliance and most disad vantageously to France and Russia? Evident ly by an Italian attack upon France.

If Italy made this attack, upon some issue not directly affecting the interests of Vienna and of Berlin, France would find herself in an awkward situation. While the whole strength of the Italian army could be concentrated upon an invasion of southeastern France, where, in the region of Nice and Savoy, many sympa thies with Italy undoubtedly exist, at least one-half of the military strength France would be checked and held back from the conflict by a powerful German demonstration on the eastern frontiers of the republic At the same time the whole military strength of Austria and a large proportion of the German armies would hold Russia in check in the east of Europe, France, therefore, on land would have to fight Italy, so to speak, with one hand tied behind her back, and with no active help from Russia. What would the situation be at sea? The Italian navy, though strong, is confessedly no match for the whole naval power of France. But a convention of some kind made by Lord Salisbury with Italy, is believed in France, at least, still to bind "perfidious Albion" to the support and defence of Italy in case of war threatening the extensive and exposed seaconsts of the peninsula. Clearly, therefore, if Italy should suddenly declare was against France and march her legions down from the Alps, the English squadron in the Mediterranean would appear in order of battle. intervening between the ironclads of Italy and those of France. All this had a flavor of naval, diplomatic, and military probability more than sufficient to set all the alarmist organs of public opinion in Paris to sounding

the trumpet. A local incident, originating clearly in the egion of the labor disputes which are disturbing the calculations of politicians all over the world, came in a couple of months ago, very opportunely (or inopportunely) to supply the alarmist organs with a plausible theme for their variations on the immortal air of the Marselllaise. A question of wages in the salt works of Aigues-Mortes, in southern France, brought on sharp quarrel between the French workmen employed there and a number of Italian workmen who for several years past have found employment there. The Italians, it is generally admitted, work more persistently, spend less money, and are more intelligent than their French competitors. They hesitated, therefore, to join the French in certain demands upon the employers. For this hesitation they were assailed, and to put the matter in a plain American form, "lynched" by the French. Much fighting took place, and the Italians being the weaker party, severely suffered. How many of them were killed is still an open question, but they were driven out of Algues-Mortes. all the intelligent Mayor of that small but historic place distinguished himself issuing a proclamation, equally patriotic and bombastic, in which he commended his fellow citizens for their successful resistance to a foreign competition and injustice. The Itallans expelled from Aigues-Mortes put the case very differently. They maintained, on arriving in Italy, that the wounded among them had been refused admittance to the hospitals in Marseilles, expressly because they were Italians. An exchange of diplomatic visits and explanations at Rome and at Paris naturally followed. All this hubbub fed the flame of patriotic excitement in Paris. The massacre of the Italians at Aigues-Mortes was to be avenged by the Italian invasion of France. The whole thing was now, of course, perfectly clear. The visit of the Russian squadron to Toulon had prepared the explosion, the massacre at Aigues-Mortes applied the match, and the clash of arms between Itsly and France was a question almost

of days rather than of weeks All over France the designs of Raly were denounced, and the French people called to presare themselves for the fratricidal atrila. As you doubtless know, such a

state of things as this offered the stock speculators of the Paris Bourse tempta-The finances tions not to be resisted. of Italy are well known to be not exactly out of order, but disturbed. Immediately it began to be put about that Italy was not only belligerent, but bankrupt, and large sales were announced of the Italian securities held in France, together with startling predictions that the payment of interest on the Italian national debt would be suspended, if not at once, certainly after the payment of the coupons next falling due. To aggravate the panic the ultramontane and clerical newspapers were suddenly apprised by mysterious correspondents at Bome that the Italian Minister of War had issued a secret circular ordering the modification within a short time of the Italian eserves and doubling the garrisons in all the Alpine and frontier fortresses. The Italian War Minister had issued no such secret circular, nor had these Italian garrisons been doubled, nor was there a word of truth in the whole story that Italy meant war or was preparing for war. But this did not matter.

over France. The English Government elev-

erly availed itself of the excitement to pa-

rade before Europe its sympathy and good will for the Triple Alliance, without really taking any serious risks, and the English squadron in the Mediterranean received orders, trumpeted through all the press. o visit the Italian ports as soon as the Russians got through with their demonstrations at Toulon and Paris. It cannot be denied that out of the tension thus more or less artificially developed on both sides of the Alps, and particularly in France, very serious harm might easily have come to pass. And it is, therefore, to be recorded to the credit of the King of Italy that he seized, by an instinct of kingeraft which does great honor to his head and to his heart, upon the precise moment at which he could most honorably and most effectually intervene to relieve this tension by a few words full alike of chivalrous feeling and of statesmanlike common sense. When the reached Monza, the Windsor Castle of Italy. near Milan, on Oct. 11, that the famous French Marshal, MacMahon, ex-President of the French republic, who won his title of Duke of Magenta on one of the great battlefields of the war of liberation waged in behalf of Italy by Napoleon III., lay dying at his chateau of Sully, near Montargis, in France, King Humbert instantly dictated and sent, through his Ambassador in Paris, to the fliustrious soldier a message full of sympathy in which the Italian sovereign cordially recognized the debt of gratitude due by himse and by his people to France, and expressed the earnest hope that the Marshai Duke might long be spared to the affectionate respect of Italy and to the admiration of the brave French army.

This was not exactly the message which the stock jobbers or the panie mongers would have liked from the ruler of a country meditating an immediate descen upon the plains of Provence. It was the message of a friendly sovereign, recalling in the most graceful and expressive way possible to his own people and to the people of France the glorious memories of a war which has made united Italy possible, which and been fought by the combined armies of Italy and of France for Italian freedom, when he was himself a lad, and which had been vic toriously carried through by France and by Italy against a great power, now the ally o Italy, long the foe of France, and now the acknowledged obstacle between the policy of Russia and the triumph of Russian influence in eastern Europe. Without affording any body in France or in Europe the slightest available cause of offence, King Humbert, by this message, at once blew to the winds all the stories of the projected Italian onslaught upon France, gratified the anti-Austrian feelings of a majority of the Italian people, and skilfully touched the politic instincts of the Bus sian Government. If the hereditary system of monarchy is open

as we in America think and see, to grave object tions, it must also be admitted that it can o occasion be turned to good account by a King who is also a patriot. a statesman. and a sol dier. King Humbert's message will remind the soldiers of France that his father. bloody battlefield of Palestro, won and afterward wore with pride the stripes of a French sorporal from the enthusiastic admiration of the Third Zouaves, one of those splendid regiments of the French imperial army which a few years before, on the heights of Inkerman, and saved the defeated British from destruc tion, sweeping up the dusky and dangerous defiles and past the routed regiments their English allies, bringing with them, an English eyewitness honestly records, hope and victory, as they rushed by, led on by den. Bosquet. "the light of battle in their aces." It will also remind the statesmen and politicians of western Europe that not so very ong ago the heir of the Italian crown, the Prince of Naples, was received with cordial good will at the court of St. Petersburg. and that only a year or two ago a quiet and practical understanding is known to have been arranged at Monza between the representative of the Czar, De Giers, and King Humbert as to the future relations in the Mediterranean and in eastern Europe of Italy with Russia. If mischief and confusion and war come out of the Russo-French fêtes at Toulon and at Paris, the responsibility of such a catastrophe will not rest upon Italy, thanks to the good sense and political courage of her sovereign.

AN AMERICAN TRAVELLER.

Quarterly Pension Payments. WASHINGTON, Oct. 28. -Secretary Hoke Smith has issued his requisition on the Secretary of the Treasury for \$12,200,000 in payment of

the quarterly pensions due on Nov. 4 at the

following agencies: New York, \$850,000: Indianapolis, \$2,700,000; Knoxville, \$1,400,000: Louisville, \$1,400,000; Clarinnat, \$1,000,000; Philadelphia, \$1,750,000; St. Louis, \$3,400,000; A Good Man for Senator. To THE EDITOR OF THE BUS-Sir! Permit me to call the

ttention of the voters of the Fifth Senate district the candidate nominated to represent the State Senate, the Hon, Daniel Bradley. Mr. Bradley has done valuable service in the lower branch of the Levisiature, and if elected I am confident be will prove trustworthy. He is known all through Brooklyn and the State as a most industrions, faithful, and honest man. His legislative record is pure, and the people of is district may rely upon it that he will faithf

The Press and the Hartem Water Front. To this Epiron or The Sux—Sir: We have noted with attreme gratification the efforts of the public press of his city to bring about the laying of the proper side. this city to bring about the laying of the proper side-walks on the proposed new "speedway," more espe-cially for the construction of a walk along the river bank. Interested as we are in everything that tends to the improving and beautifying of our city, and de-voted as we necessarily are to the best interests of our citizens, we have been deeply concerned in regard to this matter and have already communicated with the Park Commissioners on the subject.

We carnestly hope that you will not relax your ef-forts, but keep the matter before the public until the desired result is reached. There can be no question of the fluid outcome if the press will pursue this course, the fluid outcome if the press will pursue this course.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

We learn from the London Gart Journal that the tallest building in New York is 350 feet high, and was built for the " Monhattan Cafe Assurance Company." Bicycles are spreading greatly in Paris. A theatr manager announces that ladies or gentlem at his house "en bicyclette" can have their wheels taken care of free of charge.

Baron de Worms has received a legacy of a million

and a half of deliars from Mr. George Samuel, owing to a curious circumstance. Mr. Samuel's father made his son promise that he would not marry until after his death. Then the eid gentleman lived to be a bundred, and the son, being released at too advanced an are, finished his life single.

Birmingham, which has often been held up as a model city in its organization and government, is now de-scribed by the London Daily Sens from quite the other point of view. Robbery is carried on with impunity A variant house is sure to be guitted by thieven. In one street every house has been rained, the neighbors burning floors and hallusters from the pillaged houses in short "the worst town in western America would be disgraced by such a record."

You can break up a had cold by the timely use of Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, as old and popular medicine for sore lungs and threats, and this best of all cough remudian.—46.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

Two very pretty weddings have enlivened the past week, though neither of them were very smart affairs. Outside of the large Duer and King connection but few were bidden to with ness the marriage of Miss Eleanor Duer and Me Joseph Larocque, Jr. Grace Church, as usual, wore a feative air, and the chimes range out cheerfully for the young couple, whose youth and good looks won the favor of all. The bride, who is pretty and has an undenlable air of race and breeding, was richly gowned and wore a veil of unusually fine and deliente lace. She had but two bridesmaids, her sister. Miss Alice Duer, one of this year's debutantes, who is small and very pretty, and her sister-in-law, Miss Larocque, who is tall and handsome. The congregation was composed principally of those who were expected later at the weading breakfast, and included Sir Boderick and the Misses Cameron, Miss Eleanor Robinson, Miss Corbin. Miss Julia Delaffeld. Miss Gertrude Barclay, Miss Harriman, Miss Kernochan, and Mrs. Arthur Herbert. They were all in half-The effervescence went on increasing all season costumes, with a leaning toward summer rather than winter clothes, and wore nothing very smart or striking.

Grace Church chantry was as full as its line its would nermit for the wedding of Miss Edith Draper and Mr. Louis Vaugue Clark in the afternoon. This annex of Grace Church is so very small, that with a profusion of paims and flowers crowding the chancel, and a number of fashionable women in up-to-date costumes occupying the pews, there is not much opportunity for a tall, handsome bride like Miss Draper to show to advantage. She was greatly admired, however, and her bridal attire of satin and lace, with silver embroidery. was pronounced very chic and becoming.

An unusual number of tall, striking-looking women were among the witnesses, Mrs. Draper and her elder daughter, Mrs. William May, being both conspicuously so. Mrs. Clarence Dinsmore, Mrs. Andariese, Mrs. Richard. Irvin. Mrs. Alfred Youngs, and several members of the Draper family were also present, all of whom were faultlessly costumed according to the provailing fashion, with shoulder capes, frills, and furbelows, expanding into wings on either side, and occupied no inconsiderable space. Voluminous skirts can be compressed, but an artificial breadth of shoulders is immovable.

Invitations in the latest Euglish style of ype and phraseology have been issued by Mrs. Jaffray for the marriage of her daughter with Capt Jaffray at the Church of the Transfiguration on Wednesday. Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock. A wedding breakfast for a limited number of relatives and friends will follow at Mrs. Jaffray's house in West Nineteenth street. The engagement has been announced of Miss

Annide de Saulles, daughter of Mrs. Artnur de Saulies, who some few years ago was the handsome and attractive Miss Katle Heckscher, to Mr. Garrison McClintock of Pittaburgh, Pa. This will be another very youthful marriage, as Miss de Saulles has hardly yet made her debut in the social world, where her mother was so popular, and her flancé is a recent graduate of Yalo College.

Chicago has swallowed up a number of soclety people during these last weeks of the great Columbian Exposition, which is to close officially day after to-morrow, but will probably remain open to visitors for some time tocome. Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane and their daughters are still at the Auditorium, as are also Colonel and Mrs. Jay. Governor and Mrs. Wetmore and Mr. and Mrs. William P. Douglas have returned within a day or two. Mrs. Frederic R. Jones and Miss Beatrix Jones. Mrs. Charles A. Post, Mrs. William Post, and Miss Daisy Post are also among the enthusiasts who are likely to stay a few days longer.

The Mecca of American tourists abroad this year promises to be Egypt. They have discovered that the climate is the most perfect in. the world, and that there is more there to interest the scholar and the antiquarian than in. any of the countries of Europe. Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod are among the many New Yorkers who will spend the winter on the Nile. ant, with Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and their large ship's company of Captain. officers, sailors, servants, and friends, will probably not leave as soon as was expec Their departure has been deferred until late in November, which will give them abundant time to cross the Atlantic, make their cruise through the Mediterranean, stopping wherever their tastes and inclinations may point. and then proceed through the Suez Canal and. the Red Sea to India, where the greater part of the winter will be spent, such a tour as this opens out a vista of variety and enjoyment which sounds almost fabulous to the common mind. And yet there are people who have so foolish a fondness for terra firms that they would prefer the monotony of every-day life in a dwelling like Mr. Vanderbilt's Fifth avenue mansion to a floating palace, buffeted about by every wind that blows and swinging from side to side in its gailant plunges through old ocean's angry billows, to the detriment of its luxurious furnishings and the sometime discomfort of the owner and his friends.

Speaking of yachting reminds one of our late visitor and rival, Lord Dunraven, whose account to his English ifriends of the Valkyrle's performance in American wa-ters sounds a little odd to American ears. But then we have not the habit which seems to be current in England of pronouncing a oat orra horse that has been three times fairly and squarely beaten to be the very best and fastest of its kind

Work upon the new Opera House is advancing so rapidly that there is no doubt that the season will open on Nov. 27, which will be four weeks from to-morrow night. Lovers of harmony in color, as well as in sound, will be glad to hear that white and gold, with which we have been satisfied for years past, are not o predominate in the painting and uphoistering of the auditorium. A rich maroon, with lashes of gold embroidery on the seats and hangings, has been chosen for the prevailing color. As each box is to have an electric chandeller, there is no danger that the dark, rich shade will produce an effect of gloom or heaviness. It will form a beautiful back-ground for the dresses and jewels of the ladies and be infinitely more becoming than a lighter hue. The two new sopranos, Mesdames Caive and Melba, are both well known and of high reputation abroad. The former has an exquisite voice and was the idel of London for two seasons. Mme. Melba is to appear as to Jean de Reszké's Romeo on the first night, when the excitement over the new house with the enthusiastic reception that de Roszké as an old favorite and Melba as a new candidate for honors will receive, must make the

occasion a memorable one. With the opening of the Opera House tho winter season will be fairly established, and expectant hostosses will begin to select the dates for their entertainments. The young and dancing-loving contingent are already counting over the names of those who will probably and those who may possibly give balls. On the last-named list is Mrs. Sloane, who has a second daughter. Miss Emily Sloane, to introduce this year, besides Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, both of whom have beautiful ballrooms attached to their houses. Mrs. Maturin Livingston and Mrs. Ogden Mills will be in their town realdences before Christmas, and entertainments on a scale of more than usual sumptuousness may be expected from them. Mrs. McKay Twombly announces a large musicale early in the winter. Mrs. Twombly's and Mrs. Sloane's are the only Vanderbilt mansions that will be open for large functions, as Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt keeps open house all summer at Newport and limits herself to dinners and luncheons in town. Moreover, her niece, Miss Daisy Post, is not to be introduced this year. as has been incorrectly mentioned. Neither is Miss Beatrice Post, the daughter of Mr. Charles A. Post, old enough to make her dibut. Both these young ladies have been confused with Miss Alice Post, who will be one of the debutantes of the winter, and who is a daughter of Mr. George B. Post, the distinguished architect.

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